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If You Want It.  
See Editorial Page, Column 1.

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First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

# Tribune

WEATHER  
Rain to-day, warmer; to-morrow  
fair and colder.  
Strong southeast to south winds.  
Full Report on Page 12.

ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City,  
and Hoboken. Elsewhere Two Cents.

## Germans Shift Attack; Storm Town West of Verdun

### HOUSE BATTLE STARTS; CRISIS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Charges of Cowardice Made as  
Wilson Victory in Rules Commit-  
tee Precipitates Floor Debate.

### BRYAN CHANGES HIS STAND; MANN AGAINST EXECUTIVE

Administration and Opponents Lining Up  
for Decisive Vote To-day on  
Warning Resolution.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, March 6.—A rollcall to-morrow will determine whether the House of Representatives will comply with the wish of President Wilson and vote down the resolution warning Americans off armed liners, which has embarrassed the President in his negotiations with Germany over U-boat warfare. Friends and opponents of the President are lining up for a bitter struggle.

The first and most important rollcall, however, as the situation was viewed by leaders to-night, will not be on the McLemore resolution, but on a rule reported to-day by the Rules Committee. This rule provides for a vote on a motion to table the McLemore resolution after four hours of debate.

If this rule should be voted down there will be no vote on the McLemore or any other warning resolution. Opponents of the President are working to beat the rule, as they know they can muster more strength against that than against the President on the issue of a surrender of American rights.

Bryan Would Vote to Table.  
Except in that it presaged the important vote to-morrow, the reporting of the rule was almost dwarfed by other happenings of the day. These included:

1. William Jennings Bryan's friends report he has now taken the position that if he were a member of the House he would not embarrass the President by voting against him on the McLemore resolution, but would aid in tabling it, because he is satisfied with the doubts in the committee's report stating the belief that the President will consult Congress before taking steps which would make war inevitable.

2. Republican Floor Leader Mann, in his first public statement, declared that a vote to table the McLemore resolution would be an "invitation to American citizens to travel on armed merchant vessels with the assurance that we will go to war if they do." He declared his purpose to oppose the rule, and was applauded by both Republicans and Democrats.

3. Chairman Flood, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared that if any such cowardly action as passing the surrender resolution should be taken he would "feel as though I would like to renounce my American citizenship. I do not like to belong to a country of such cowards."

4. Speaker Champ Clark and Floor Leader Kitchin, though not mentioned by name, were by plain inference accused of having caused the embarrassment of the President in his negotiations by their public statements that the McLemore resolution could pass "three or four to one." The inferences were made by both Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, and Mr. Flood.

Rule Adopted by Party Vote.  
The rule was adopted in the committee by a strictly party vote, Republicans voting against it, but forcing a more liberal allowance for debate than was originally planned. A dress rehearsal of to-morrow's battle was held to-day when for nearly two hours the House debated the merits of the proposed warning resolution.

It became apparent that many Republicans would support a warning resolution. Representative Mann, however, declared he would not support the resolution, and that he would vote for a warning resolution.

The array of short and bristling speeches after Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, using time allowed for discussion of a minor Western homestead bill, declared he intended to support the President in the contention with Germany, and that one-half of the House was maneuvering in an effort to dodge a yes and nay vote. The news that the issue had finally been taken up on the floor brought members from their offices in less than five minutes, and the leaders of both sides braced themselves for the first.

Senators Hear Discussion.  
Several Senators hastened over from their chamber in time to hear the end of the Gardner speech and to hear Representative Mann, the Republican leader, who has kept his own counsel, hereafter, declare that the majority of the House is in favor of a warning.

There was an excellent feeling among the President's supporters at the close of the outburst on the House floor. They openly declared that their fight was won. Representative Harrison, of Mississippi, one of the most active and influential Administration men, predicted that the special rule would be

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### I KNOW NOTHING OF MY NEW DUTIES, SAYS BAKER

Cleveland, March 6.—"Of course, I know nothing about the duties of the office, and I shall have all these to learn," said Newton D. Baker, newly appointed Secretary of War to-day. "I have no statement to make as to the course I shall take."

"I have always been a peace advocate," he added. "I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of peace—by force, if necessary."

### GERMANY FIRM, HOUSE REPORTS

He Tells Wilson the Teu-  
tons' Submarine Policy  
Is Not a Bluff.

Washington, March 6.—With the appendices to Germany's declaration of the new submarine campaign against armed merchant ships of her enemies before it, the Administration is preparing to determine the next move of the United States in the negotiations with the Central European powers. According to present plans, diplomatic negotiations on the subject are to follow a settlement of the controversy in Congress.

Colonel E. M. House, who returned from Europe yesterday, after visiting officials in London, Paris and Berlin for President Wilson, is understood to have told the President and Secretary Lansing to-day that the German government believed itself justified in its new submarine policy and was not bluffing.

Colonel House is believed to have strengthened the view already held by both the President and Secretary Lansing that the submarine negotiations must be handled with the greatest care if a break with Germany is to be avoided, although he reported that Germany had no desire for war with the United States. He discussed the issue frankly with Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.

Practically all of to-day was spent by the colonel in conferences with President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Assistant Secretary Phillips and other government officials. He plans to remain here until to-morrow afternoon. Some of the information he brought back is expected to be laid before the Cabinet to-morrow by the President. It is authoritatively stated that the British government will contend that none of the instructions in any way violated the assurances given to the United States that the merchantmen would use their armament only for defense.

It seems clear to-night that the issue hinges largely on a definition of defensive action and defense. As the British instructions, as published, set forth in effect that the commander of a British merchantman is justified in taking defensive action when a submarine approaches within torpedo range.

It is assumed that in appointing Mr. Baker, President Wilson contemplated exercising a closer control over the Department of War than was the case when Secretary Garrison was in office. Particularly during the latter months of Mr. Garrison's regime the President was made to feel that the office would be conducted according to the ideas of its chief, and that, whatever the British instructions, as published, set forth in effect that the commander of a British merchantman is justified in taking defensive action when a submarine approaches within torpedo range.

### \$7,500 DISAPPEARS FROM VAN ON FERRY

Driver's Attention Directed  
Away, Express Safe Is Rifled.

Officials of the Adams Express Company and the West Shore Railroad, at Weehawken, and the police of that place would not discuss a robbery of the profits of a ferryboat yesterday afternoon from an express wagon safe.

The police said they had heard there was a robbery, but when they were told that the safe was on a ferryboat yesterday afternoon from an express wagon safe. The police said they had heard there was a robbery, but when they were told that the safe was on a ferryboat yesterday afternoon from an express wagon safe.

From other sources it was learned that in the safe, which was placed in an Adams wagon and locked, were four packages of money. One, it is said, contained \$67,000, but was small. Another, much larger, held the \$7,500 which was taken.

When the van left the Adams office in this city an armed guard was placed inside to watch the safe. As the boat reached the Weehawken slip the attention of the driver was directed to a man sitting in the men's cabin. The guard had left the wagon, but then the driver returned.

The driver reported the robbery to the officials at Weehawken, and then communicated with Manhattan.

LOAD OF SPIRITS  
LONELY IN BROADWAY

But Truckman's Whiskey and  
Wine Halted Traffic Awhile.

Five cases and a barrel of whiskey and 168 pints of wine wandered about Broadway last night, and Broadway

### BAKER, PEACE LEADER, NAMED TO WAR POST

Cleveland's Ex-Mayor  
Named to Succeed  
Garrison.

SAY WILSON WILL  
BE REAL HEAD

Appointee To Be a Mere  
Executive Officer, Cap-  
ital's Belief.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, March 6.—Newton Diehl Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, has been chosen to succeed Lindley M. Garrison as Secretary of War, and has accepted, it was announced at the White House to-day. His nomination will go to the Senate to-morrow, and Administration leaders expect quick confirmation, so the new Secretary may take active charge of the War Department's plans for increase and reorganization of the army.

Mr. Baker's appointment came as a surprise, for, while he was mentioned for the office immediately after the resignation of Mr. Garrison, it had been expected lately among officials that the President would pick Secretary of Agriculture Houston for the place.

Mr. Baker had been counted out of the running largely because he is known as a pacifist. The President's friends have declared that he would attempt primarily to find a man who was familiar with the duties of the office, and that, if this was not possible, he would pick one who was thoroughly in accord with his preparedness policies.

Wilson To Be Head in Fact.  
Cleveland's ex-Mayor has had no experience with military problems, being known chiefly as a civic reformer. Before serving his two terms as Mayor he acted as City Solicitor under Mayor Johnson during the street railway franchise fight.

He is, however, a personal friend of the President, and was offered the Interior portfolio when the Cabinet was formed originally. He declined it, preferring to serve out his term as city executive.

It is assumed that in appointing Mr. Baker, President Wilson contemplated exercising a closer control over the Department of War than was the case when Secretary Garrison was in office. Particularly during the latter months of Mr. Garrison's regime the President was made to feel that the office would be conducted according to the ideas of its chief, and that, whatever the British instructions, as published, set forth in effect that the commander of a British merchantman is justified in taking defensive action when a submarine approaches within torpedo range.

Mr. Baker, it is expected, will follow the President's lead in matters of policy. Having, so far as is known, no fixed ideas on the reorganization of the army, it is assumed he will be willing to adopt Mr. Wilson's views. In other words, the President will become the actual Secretary of War, and Mr. Baker merely the executive officer of the department.

Counted a Political Error.  
In Congressional circles it was generally believed the appointment of Mr. Baker was made at least partly for political reasons, the President hoping thus to strengthen his chances for getting Ohio's twenty-four electoral votes next November. As to its actual effect there are divergent views, but it is generally thought the President made a poor bargain from this point of view.

A Cleveland man pointed out to-night that when Baker was Mayor he threw all his support and that of his administration to Representative Bulkley in the primary contest following the redistricting of the state. By this redistricting, Representative Cresser, who had been at large, was thrown into Bulkley's district in Cleveland, and the two fought it out in a primary to determine which should be the nominee. Despite the ardent support of Baker, Cresser won out handily. At the time, the Cleveland man said, Mayor Baker admitted he felt hurt by the result, but

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### NORTH SEA BATTLE NEAR, SAYS LONDON

London, March 6.—Certain somewhat vague but persistent rumors which have been circulated here for several days by word of mouth regarding the North Sea war zone have created a state of expectancy among Londoners. This expectancy has been heightened by dispatches received from Scandinavia to-day predicting that a battle between British and Russian and German warships is not far distant.

A fleet of twenty-five German warships was observed Monday morning in the North Sea, according to a Central News dispatch from North Holland. The vessels approached from the northeast and later disappeared northward.

Russian torpedo boats are reported to have been seen near the Island of Oland, Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, and a half dozen German submarines have been observed off Oxelosund, on the Baltic, to the south of Stockholm.

### BELIEVE 400 LOST IN SEA DISASTER

Spanish Steamship Sinks  
After Striking on Shoal  
Off Coast of Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, March 6.—Four hundred passengers and members of the crew of the Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias are believed to have been lost in the wreck of that vessel yesterday off San Sebastiao Point. The scene of the disaster is at the western extremity of the island of San Sebastiao, near the entrance to Santos Bay, Brazil.

The Principe de Asturias remained afloat only a short time after striking a shoal, and there was little time for the escape of passengers and crew in the boats.

Survivors to the number of 143 were brought to Santos by the French steamship Yago. A Spanish steamship is standing by the wreck in the hope of picking up more survivors.

The Principe de Asturias was engaged in passenger service between Barcelona and Brazil. Her gross tonnage was 5,371, her length 490 feet, her beam 68 feet, and her depth 29 feet. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1914 and was owned by the Puñolas, Iquintero y Cia, of Cadiz, Spain.

### IT LOOKED LIKE ONE; MOVED LIKE IT, TOO

Bells, Also, Seemed to Ring, but  
Perhaps 'Twas Just the Storm.

One vehicle on Park Row last night was not troubled by the snowstorm. It was an old-fashioned cutter sleigh of the vintage of 1870. Its once bright paint was cracked and faded, but its runners were still stanch, and real sleighbells jingled on the harness.

A horse as rusty as the sleigh pulled it easily through the snow piles and between slowly moving trolleys and auto trucks. The visitor appeared mysteriously out of the cavern of Nassau Street and jangled out of sight up Centre Street toward what used to be the old Collect Pond, where New Yorkers went skating when sleighs skimmed the Bowery. The three men in the sleigh seemed to be real.

### Now It's Grandpa Edison.

Orange, N. J., March 6.—Thomas A. Edison was greeted this morning as grandpa. His daughter, Mrs. John Eyre Sloane, who has been staying at Glenmont, the Edison home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, gave birth to a son last night.

### CAPTURE FORGES AND GAIN TRENCHES IN THE ARGONNE

Verdun Drive a Bluff  
to U. S. Says Northcliffe

German Assaults "Psychological Experiment" to Frighten  
Wavering Neutrals, Declares British Publisher—  
Teuton Exhaustion Has Set In.

By FRED B. PITNEY.  
[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, March 6.—"The battle at Verdun is not a military operation at all, in my opinion," said Lord Northcliffe to me to-day, after his return from the struggle about the great French stronghold. "It is a psychological experiment undertaken by the Germans to influence neutrals, and chiefly America."

"In fact, it might truthfully be said that it is a newspaper struggle, fought in the American newspapers with the object of frightening America by Germany's display of strength."

"General Petain believes the same thing. I had lunch with General Petain, and can epitomize his view in one sentence. The Verdun commanders do not believe that this battle has any object from a military standpoint."

"General Petain is a wonderful man. He is taller than the average Frenchman and looks like a keen American or English business man. He has surrounded himself with a staff of young, capable and very energetic officers, and his headquarters are not at all what one expects to see in a military headquarters in the midst of a great battle."

HEADQUARTERS LIKE LAW OFFICE.  
"They impress one more like the offices of a big law firm who have a large and important clientele. There is no noise, no fuss, no galloping officers coming and going, but a multitude of typewriters working energetically and everything running perfectly on a highly specialized card index system."

"General Petain himself talks little, and what he has to say is said in a quiet, easy voice. One thing that impressed me about him was his great physical vigor. I would never have supposed that he was almost sixty. My impression was that he was about fifty-two, and I must not forget that he is the only Frenchman I ever saw who took tea at luncheon."

"When you ask me to describe the impressions of the battle, that is a very difficult thing to do. So much has been written about modern battles. The great impression I received was that of tremendous noise. You know what a horrible clatter a thunderstorm makes among the skyscrapers of New York."

"Well, that is the merest whisper to Verdun. The battle and, moreover, the terrible roar at Verdun goes on night and day, without cessation for a minute during the twenty-four hours. What is casually spoken of in the official communiqué as an 'artillery duel' is worse than the fiercest bombardment during the whole war of 1870."

GERMAN PRISONERS "WRETCHED RATS."  
"This battle is in fact an artillery battle. The great struggle is between the French and the German artillery, in which the French have dominated, but when the infantry comes into action the French here also are superior to the Germans."

"Nothing finer can be imagined than the French infantry in this fight. The physical superiority of the French soldiers to the Germans hardly seems possible to one who remembers the Germans taken prisoner in 1914. The Germans then were fine, big men, but those captured at Verdun are wretched rats. Seeing them has convinced me that the physical exhaustion of Germany has set in."

"These men were drawn from all parts of the front especially for this grand assault to impress America, and they are wretched rats. There must be a gigantic bluff going on in Germany to-day."

"I was confident before I went to Verdun, but my confidence of the last weeks is overwhelmed by what I feel to-day."

TURKEY SEEKS PEACE, BRITISH RUMORS INSIST

Mohammadan Priests Said to Aid Movement.

London, March 7.—The morning newspapers to-day continue to devote a large amount of space of consideration of the situation in Turkey, where the English correspondents believe a movement for a separate peace is rapidly gaining impetus with the sanction of the Mahometan priests and other influential personages.

There is little direct evidence to sustain the sensational stories sent from Athens, Cairo and Salonica. "The Daily Express" publishes under the heading "The Break-up of Turkey" a symposium of dispatches dealing with the alleged growth of a revolutionary government in various parts of Turkey.

### DUTCH SHIP, UNWARNED, ATTACKED BY U-BOAT

Bandoeng Damaged in Mediter-  
ranean, but Escapes.

Amsterdam, March 7.—The Dutch steamer Bandoeng was attacked by a submarine without warning while in the Mediterranean Sea on its journey home from India, according to the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant."

The Bandoeng escaped with slight damage to its lifeboats and arrived at Rotterdam on Sunday.

London, March 6.—The British steamship Masunda has been sunk. All of her crew were saved.

### 3 FEET, 11 INCHES, ACTOR SAYS "I DO"

"Giant Fear" Midget Takes  
Bride from Chorus.

By Telegram to The Tribune.  
Bridgeport, Conn., March 6.—Ernest Remmel, an actor, three feet eleven inches in height, four inches taller than Tom Thumb, and Violette Link, a chorus girl of New York, were married in Fairfield this afternoon by the Rev. E. D. Akers, pastor of Faith Chapel.

They came from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where both are playing in "Giant Fear," and were married in Remmel's home. He and Captain George Auger, Barnum & Bailey's tall man, seven feet eight inches, conduct the Fairy Tale Farm there.

The bride is of average height.

### Flaming Liquids Drive French from Cham- pagne Lines.

### FRESNES ATTACK IS THROWN BACK

Woivre Assault Repulsed  
by French—Paris Gains  
Confidence.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, March 6.—Still held at Verdun, the Germans have launched fresh assaults at the French lines in the Champagne and the Argonne. Paris admits tonight that slight gains have been made in these attacks, while west of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, the capture of the village of Forges is conceded.

No word comes from Paris as to the size of these drives, nor does Berlin mention them in the official statement to-day. For several days, however, French artillery has been active both in the Argonne and in Champagne. Reserves have been held in readiness for a new German offensive in either quarter as soon as the Verdun assault should wear itself out.

In addition, important movements of German troops in Belgium are reported in a Central News dispatch from The Hague. Information has reached The Hague from Maestricht, Holland, it is said, that 40,000 German cavalrymen of the landsturm are on their way to the front near Ypres.

Germans Use Jets of Flame.

"In Champagne," says the Paris statement to-night, "the Germans delivered an attack, accompanied by jets of liquid flame, on our positions between Mont Tetu and Maisons de Champagne. On our right the enemy, stopped by our barrier fires, was not able to set out from his trenches. To the left, in the region of Maisons de Champagne, he succeeded in penetrating a small advanced section."

The Argonne attack also was preceded by the explosion of mines under the French advance trenches. The Paris statement says:

"In the Argonne we exploded, in the region of Courtes Chaussees, a mine, which destroyed a German post and caused a vast crater, the south edge of which we organized."

"Between Haute Chavauchee and Hill 285, after having exploded two mines, the enemy, by reason of the explosions, was able to gain a foothold at several points in our first line. An engagement ensued, in the course of which we drove our adversary out of our trench, and we occupy one side of the crater. Our artillery has been very active in the whole of this sector."

With the failure of the second drive at Douaumont and Vaux yesterday the Germans apparently have again turned their attention to flanking the Verdun defences. This is the meaning of the attack on Forges, which, in German possession, opens the road from Bethincourt to the Meuse.

Paris also reports increasing violence in the attacks at Fresnes, on the opposite flank of the Verdun defences. Here, after an intense artillery bombardment, the Germans launched an infantry attack, only to have it thrown back.

"West of the Meuse," says the Paris official, "after a violent bombardment which lasted the whole morning on the front between Bethincourt and the Meuse, the Germans launched a strong attack against Forges, situated on our advanced line. In the course of a very lively struggle they succeeded in taking possession of the village. Several attempts to debouch on Cote de l'Oie were checked by our counter-attacks, which drove the enemy back into Forges."

East of the Meuse the only important action, Paris says, has been the attack on Fresnes.

"In the Woivre an intense bombardment has occurred in the region of Fresnes, but was not followed by any infantry attack. West of Pont-a-Mousson our artillery caused heavy damage to the German organization in the Bois du Jury."

French Offensive Expected.

Despite this quiet, Berlin claims the capture of almost a thousand prisoners.

"On the eastern bank of the Meuse the day passed more quietly than previous days. Nevertheless, we captured yesterday and the day before, during minor engagements, fourteen officers and 934 men."

Paris continues to be absorbed in the situation around Verdun. All anxieties and doubts have now been replaced by quite joyful confidence in the strength

Continued on page 2, column 2.